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HONOLULU, HAWAHAN ISLANDS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1897.

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Kidney Potatoes, Onions, etc., etc. Fresh California Creamery Block Butter.

Last Night.

Reasons Why the People Should Work for Cause.

William R. Castle, Cecil Brown, Geo. A. Davis and Charles Creighton Hit the Mark.

The regular monthly meeting of the Annexation Club was held in the Drill Shed last evening. In the absence of President Thurston, who was suffering from a severe headache, First Vice President B. F. Dillingham occupied the chair. In the absence of the secretary, A. G. M. Robinson read the minutes of last meeting.

audience was due to the late arrival of ral press that count against us. the mail from the Coast. The question of annexation and the interest felt in it by the people was not to be judged by the attendance upon the regular meetings of the club. It was the one enduring is-Carl Klemme, Propr. of the caus. It was the one enduring is sue, and was strengthening every day. The speaker then introduced Hon. Cecil Brown as one who was born in the country and was familiar with the people, their sentiments and also with the question of the hour. Mr. Brown said: 'Gentlemen:-If anyone had told me six years ago that I would address a meeting tonight favorable to the annexation of Hawaii to the United States, I don't know what I would have told him. Time orings changes. Today I favor the cause to the extent that I will not be satisfied until we are annexed. The past six years has brought vividly to our attention the want of a strong government, one able to foster our interests, protect our people and our welfare. To accomplish this, we are urging one purpose—to become a part and parcel of the United States. I do not know that we will get it, but I hope so. The reason we want it is to have a govour prosperity and good fortune. As I said before, the only way to obtain this

is by annexation. "The question we have to present to the mother government is our desire for innexation, not as a band of adventurers not as a measure for our pecuniary benefit. It is not that. It is with the hope and belief that the country of our adoption may be insured peace and prosperity that we present the question. I abmit to you and the country, to Hawaiian and foreigner, that our peace and happiness lies in our chances of coming under the Stars and Stripes. The reason of those who oppose us is not the welfare of the country or those around them, but rather their own pocketbooks. In questions of this kind the pocketbook hould be left aside, and we should look o the good of the country at large. If he parties opposed to us should succeed, and we be relegated to a position of having to rely on ourselves alone, or combelled to paddle our own canoe, and Reci-'Gentlemen, help us.'

procity, under which the country has prospered so, should be taken from us, where would we be? Then those who now oppose us would be ready to cry out: "There is a question which is dwelt ightly upon, but which must be seriously onsidered. It is the steady colonizing from other parts of the world that is going on here. The signs of the times indicate our need of help and strong proection, when questions may arise fatal o our very existence. We see daily peole coming here from other climes. The eason is that they have seen these fair sles, this little country far out in the nid-ocean, isolated, and have seen that hey could silently colonize it; and unless, gentlemen, we can obtain the protection f some strong power, our identity must ultimately be swallowed up. People in this country have believed for over 25 years that the day would come when we would need some support from without. 'We all know what brought about the novement of four years ago. It was the Anglo-Saxon spirit rising and saying: We will be governed, but not dictated to. We will live as we should live and do what we ought to do, but no further." There we stand today. We are governed oday as we think we should be governed; ut our one thought is admission to that ountry all the world looks up to. We sk admission without terms. 'Take us n, is our cry. We want stability, sesurity for our families, for our enterorises and we want peace. If we are admitted, all this will come. This is what has actuated our movements since 1893; and any assertion that the movement was nade for gain, by adventurers, is unsupported and should not be accepted. We are not here as the representatives of the nited States, asking for admission. We present this country and its interests. Annexation is the sole hope of Hawaii. It is the only arm that will give us protection, give peace and prosperity. That is our aim: it will be until we get it, and it should be. Can we say we have done anything in the past four years to impede its consummation? I think not. We have met the question fairly and squarely from the first; have met argunent with argument, fact with fact; and I think with a majority of the patriotic, thinking people of the United States, this ountry has already been adopted as a art and parcel of it.

The chairman, Mr. Dillingham, had the pleasure and good fortune to arrive here years ago. He could say that the charge that missionaries and "adventurers" had lived here since to rob the natives was absolutely false. Six or seven ears ago little of such by-talk was ever heard. In former years annexation was not talked of, either. Two men of Ho-Navel Oranges and Lemons, New California nolulu used to make themselves conspicuous by advocating it. One of the them was Dr. McGrew, who is often called the 'father of annexation." Two months ago Fresh California Creamery Block Butter in this gentleman had startled the speaker with the proposition that the missionaries and missionary children did not want annexation. He gave as a reason Telephone 240. that six years ago Hon. W. R. Castle

ntry for advocating it. Mr. Castle was sent and could explain, said the chair-

"Fellow Citizens:-My memory turns back by an irresistable impulse to the last occasion when I made a speech in It was over three years ago. rgotten the occasion. At that time, i remember correctly, there was a gravel or to the hall: we had merely a small platform to speak from, and no chairs for the people. The house was filled by an anxious crowd. Everyone was thinking of reports that had come from Washington of a terrible wrong about to b emmitted. It was that Mr. Cleveland ad decided to ask the existing government to step down and out, and give place to monarchy, which had been overturned nine months before. We were here to protest against such a course, and to devise measures to prevent the wrong about to be done. We felt that if Mr. Cleveland knew the facts he would ac differently. We meet tonight with an equally important aim in view. It is to discuss measures for our safety, as we see it now in annexation to the United

"With respect to the remark of Dr. Mc Grew, I will just say a word, and let the matter go at that. I suppose a missionary is as good as anybody else, so long

as he behaves himself. "How can we accomplish our annexa-tion purposes. There is not much occasion for spending money and our strength on work in Hawaii. Most of the natives and others are convinced that Hawaii would be safest under the fostering care of the United States. What is now wanted is to bring the question prominently before the people of the United States. There is where work is needed. There is where our sworn enemy, the Sugar Trust, is at work. Harper's Weekly recently devoted two columns to an attack upon annexation. I believe this was paid Mr. Dillingham explained that the small stantly putting items in the city and rufor by the Sugar Trust. They are con-

"In 1893, when the Annexation Commission was on its way to San Francisco, the question of how the reporters should be treated came up. We decided that the newspapers must be made our friends. So upon our arrival we gave exhaustive reports, not only to the big dailies of San Prancisco but to the press agencies to be irculated all over the country. Next nornin- the newsboys on the streets of New York City were crying: 'Revolution in Hawaii! The Monarchy overthrown and/a Provisional Government establishd!' By that means attention was fixed on Hawaii, and has remained so ever

ince. That is just what we want. "The question is presented again. With a riendly administration at Washington, we eel that the time for renewed efforts is at and. The Trust says through Harper's Weekly that we will now make a 'dastardly attempt to rush in.' How can we meet this thrust? The Government cannot meet it; the Annexation Club cannot. Every person in Hawaii can do something. The work must be with the people direct. Let everyone writing letters ernment stable, a government able to to friends in the States urge the question protect us, a government able to insure and ask that the arguments set forth be circulated. The story of the woman in Illinois who sent out a number of repuests for postage stamps, and asked that ich letter be referred to three of the eceiver's friends, will be rememebered. The result was that a great volume of leters were soon on the way to the deviser of the ingenous scheme. Let each one write a friend and present good, solid arguments why this country should be annexed by the United States, and rejuest that the letter be circulated among their friends. The scheme will bring good

"It is commonly heard that Congress is ontrolled by trusts. They have an inuence. Behind Congressmen, however, are their constituents, and they think twice before they act in a matter in which their constituencies are concerned Write to these constituencies and give commercial reasons why Hawaii hould be annexed.

"We have reasons enough at this end of the line. But why should the United States want annexation? Army and navy officers of the United States favor it for military reasons. Others reply to this by saying that, in event of war, it would cost more to defend the country than it s worth. This seems unreasonable. Imigine a fleet steaming across the Paeific, arriving here, out of coal, men tired and things generally run down, to face a strong force of fresh troops. What could they do? But the military argument is not what we desire to present The commercial argument is better. The time when the United States could close herself up against the world is past. She must now have an outlet for her manufactures. What place offers such inducements for American trade as the Pacific, low opening up? Europe, with its old nanufacturing establishments and cheap abor, does not offer a market. Only the Pacific side of the world is valuable. Th mmercial argument will triumph. Tel hem that the United States can have he business of Hawaii, if availed of be-

ore it is too late. "I say too late, because if the Hawaiian slands are not made a Western outpost of civilization, they must become an Eastern outpost of Orientalism. You may ay what you choose-think what you se-but I tell you Japan, noble plan hough it may be, has an eye on Hawaii. is, perhaps, a noble idea of that counry, but we are to be the victims. We cannot hold our own if this country is filled up with Japanese. We will be pushed out by sheer force of numbers. Make your friends understand that if Americanism does not control in this country, Orientalism will. Is the latter I submit that it is not. We would simply be crowded out. Today we | hold the government. The Hawalians certainly see that if we are overcome by the Orientals they, too, will be swept to the wall. "Annexation is the only remedy.

There is something due to us by the United States for maintaining American principles here. After all, however, after weighing all the points, we must see that the commercial argument is the most effective. No one can get around that. We received news today of the signing of an arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain. This means that America is not soon going to war, and at the same time weakens the force of the military argument. The commercial argument is the one that holds good. Use this, and the day is not far distant when we have admission to the United

States.' Mr. George A. Davis was introduced es being a man new in Hawaii and one who could present the case from an unprejudiced standpoint. He said: Mr. Vice President, Members of the Annexation Club and Fellow Citizens: "If this were a political platform I would not be here. I made up my mind long ago to stay clear of politics. It is an ungrateful and an unprofitable occupation. I am here tonight to raise my

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

Dominis and "Jule" Do the Elegant.

TALKING FOR CABLE SUBSIDY

Speaker Reed Believed to Oppose Hawaiian Line.

Probability of an Extra Session. Drafting the Tariff Bill-1 1-2 Cent Sugar Duty.

New York, Jan. 25 .- The Herald's Washington special says: When President Cleveland received Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii in 1887 the Queen and Princess, attended by a glittering escort, British influence. drove up to the White House, were received on the portico by Secretary of State Bayard and walked between a line nection as ridiculous. He said the Japanof naval and military men, ordered out pendent upon and controlled by the Rusin their honor, to the blue parlor, where sian lines. The Spalding company, he the President and Mrs. Cleveland met

When Mrs. Dominis, accompanied by lars in tolls. her secretaries and a companion, drove to the White House today she was re- to have a contest with Japan or some ceived on the portico by one of the poice guards, and walked, unattended, except by the members of her own party, to the red parlor. President Cleveland awaiting her. Mrs. Cleveland, a few minutes before the time appointed for the former Queen's reception, left the man-

The Sun's Washington special says: The following is the account given by Julius Palmer, secretary to ex-Queen Liluokalani, of her visit to the White House

this afternoon: "The President greeted the Queen very cordially, and expressed his pleasure at the visit paid him by so distinguished a personage. He was then introduced to the Queen, and we all sat down, and as we did so the President said: 'Don't you find this pretty cold weather?' To which the Queen replied that she had been in this country long enough to get accustomed to it. 'How long are you going to be in Washington?' the President asked. I have not determined upon the length of my stay, but will doubtless be here for some time yet, she said. The President replied that he was glad she was not going away immediately. He then juestioned her as to the condition of the people in the Hawaiian Islands; as to whether they are prosperous under the present form of government or not. She replied that they were not prosperous; n fact, many of them are in want. I said that such a state of affairs never existed under the monarchial form of gov

"The Queen then thanked the President for his interest in the Hawaiian people, and said they were duly grateful to him for withdrawing the treaty of annexation ent to the Senate by President Harrison. he natives,' the Queen added. The Presdent said he was glad the people, and particularly the Queen, are pleased at is action regarding the annexation

"Her highness spoke of the valuable ervices of the late Minister Willis and xtended to the President her thanks for the Islands. Mr. Cleveland referred to Mr. Willis in the most fervent manner, and spoke of his efforts in behalf of peace neral party at Chicago. The remains will ppoint a successor to the late Minister, out will leave the matter for the next ad- casket will not be opened. ministration.

"Her Highness spoke of the recent elec-tion, and asked Mr. Cleveland if he welomes retirement to private life. 'I do nost emphatically,' he replied. 'Then I will be able to go and come when I I look forward with great pleasare to the time when I can spend my ime in my country home at the sea-

"With this the conversation turned, the Queen asking if it would be possible for then spoke to an attendant, who stood vaal raid. it a near-by entrance, and asked if Mrs. Reveland had gone out yet. The attendant soon returned, saying that Mrs Sleveland had just stepped into her cariage. Our party then arose, the Queen remaining behind a second to bid the President good-by. We then returned to not I cannot at this time say,'

REED AND THE CABLE. Belief that He is Oppsed to the Hawaiian Line.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.-There will be o Pacific cable legislation this session hange of heart. At least such is the belief of the members of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, which, having reported the Scrymser bill, s confronted by peculiar conditions in the At the hearing on Friday last Gen.

Wager Swayne said, in concluding a long argument, that if any company could unlerbid his in offering inducements for the United States to grant a subsidy his

ompany would deed to the successful dider all its rights under the Hawaiian

It was reported today that the subcommittee has under consideration an amendment to the bill on the calendar. providing that the Secretary of the Treasury may negotiate with both companies for the purpose of constructing a cable to the Islands, a subsidy to be granted to the company giving the best terms If this is done General Swayne's offer will be made formal. Bennett of the committee said today that he had no hope that his bill, the Scrymser bill or any other similar legislation would go through this year. In fact, he was of the opinion that for economical reasons Reed would op-

TALKING FOR A SUBSIDY. Hawaiian Cable Promoters Make Arguments.

pose all such legislation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.-James C. Scrymser and Edmund L. Bayliss were before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce today in the interest of the Pacific Cable Company of New York. They both argued upon the merits of the Scrymser bill over the Spalding bill of the New Jersey Company. Scrymser stated that his company would want is monthly again. want 18 months after the passage of the bill to complete the cable to Hawali and 18 more to complete it to Japan.

Patterson of Tennessee said it had been charged that the Scrymser company was in sympathy with or had connection with England and English interests. Scrymser said of course his company would expect to do English business. Patterson said there should be inserted in the bill that the cable company should not come under

Scrymser referred to Swayne's statement that Japan wanted no cable conese and Chinese telegraph lines were desaid, would build to Hawaii and stop, His line to Japan would save the people of that country more than a million dol-

"The Japanese," he said, "are flocking into Hawaii now. This country is going other power to control Hawaii. It is necessary to have a cable line there as soon

Scrymser did not like the idea of leavhad been advised of her coming and was ing the matter of the contract with the Postmaster General. The present Postmaster General will not have time to act, and we don't know who the next sion and walked toward Pennsylvania Postmaster General is or what he will do, said Scrymser. The discussion among the members of the committee developed a wide difference of opinion.

DRAFTING THE TARIFF BILL. The Ways and Means Committee at

Work. WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.-The Ways and Means Committee is hard at work on the schedules, with the prospect that the task of making up the first draft of the bill will be a long and hard one. Every member feels that the country is watching the labors of the committee closely. and that on its work depends the return of prosperity so greatly desired. While a number of schedules have been considered, not one can be called finally settled. Wool is a stumbling block. While it is ertain that wool will be taken from the free list, it is now believed that not more than 6 cents duty will be placed on the raw material.

Statements are now made that sugar will receive the protection asked, or at least 1 1-2 cents a pound on 90 polarizaion. That is the figure Senator Perkins has advocated as the most advantageous for California beet growers.

THE LATE MINISTER WILLIS. Annexation is not at all acceptable to His Remains Reach Louisville-Funeral Arrangements.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 25 .- The remains of Albert S. Willis, Minister to Hawaii, reached Louisville last night, accompanied by Mrs. Willis and son, Albert S. Willis, Col. James Tucker of Virginia, aving sent so able a representative to the personal representative of President and tranquility on the Islands. It was lie at the home of Mr. Dulaney until evident from his tone that he will not Tuesday morning at 10:30, but in consideration of the wishes of Mrs. Willis the

RETURN OF CECIL RHODES. He Goes to England to Attend the Parliamentary Inquiry.

PLYMOUTH, Jan. 22.-Col. Cecil Rhodes, formerly Premier of Cape Colony, arrived here today from South Afpresent at the Parliamentary investiganer to see Mrs. Cleveland. The President tion which is to be made into the Trans-Wilson Refuses to Talk.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 17.-Charles Dillard Wilson, who was reported to have cloped from Honolulu with Mrs. W. W. our hotel. As to whether she will have Dimond, arrived here tonight. He was another audience with Mr. Cleveland or met at the train by W. E. Wilson, his met at the train by W. E. Wilson, his father, and Miss Wilson, his sister. When asked for a story concerning his elope-ment with Mrs. Dimond he refused to

An Extra Session.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 25,-Unless he should change his mind in the mean unless Thomas B. Reed experiences a time, President-elect McKinley will call an extra session of Congress for Monday, March 15. This information was given to Congressman-elect Sturdevant by McKinley in Canton a few days ago.

> Death of Sir Isaac Pitman. LONDON, Jan. 22.-Sir Isaac Pitman, inventor of the system of shorthand writng, is dead. He was born in England in

Highest of all in Leavening Power.- Latest U.S. Gov't Report



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